

The dedication of Americans who devote their lives to working to promote democracy and American values overseas never fails to impress me. Having visited our embassy in Nairobi just two months ago, I was again reminded by the caliber of the people who serve there—and struck by their dedication.

Our colleagues may not be aware of this, Mr. Speaker, but American support to the largest humanitarian airlift in history—large even than the Berlin Airlift 50 years ago—is being coordinated out of the U.S. embassy in Nairobi.

Two million people have died already in Sudan. A million more are threatened with starvation in the coming months. It is the worst famine I have seen since a million Ethiopians died a decade ago. Saving starving people is difficult, depressing, dirty work—and it could not be done without the support of the Americans who serve in Nairobi.

Our nation is diminished by the loss of these dedicated Americans, and we share their families' grief. America's embassies are bastions of hope in Africa, and we will not forget those who died today in service to our country.

INTRODUCTION OF LEGISLATION

HON. JERRY WELLER

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1998

Mr. WELLER. Mr. Speaker, today, according to the NFIB, one third of small business owners will have to sell outright or liquidate a part of their firm or farm to pay estate taxes. Half of those who liquidate for this purpose have to eliminate 30 jobs or more. This is wrong, just plain wrong. With a \$1.6 trillion dollar projected surplus and estate taxes accounting for one percent of annual revenues to the Treasury, the death tax is hardly justifiable in the face of devastation to families, their businesses and farms, the workers they employ or our nation's ability to compete in a global market.

If we want to encourage entrepreneurship and job creation, we must do more to address this critical issue than merely allowing the payment of death taxes over a few years. We must send a clear message to all Americans, that if they want to pursue the American Dream we will not punish their children, grandchildren or their employees at their death.

That is why I come to the well today to introduce the Family Business and Family Farm Preservation Act. My legislation says that your children can keep the business or farm in the family and avoid paying death taxes on it. All they have to do is continue to run the business as a family enterprise for ten years and plow the profits back into the business over the same time period.

TRIBUTE TO "BIG" WALTER PRICE

HON. SHEILA JACKSON-LEE

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1998

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to one of Houston's best known blues legends, Walter Price.

Blues as a truly American art form has spun many legends throughout its' history, but those who are unique to each region of this nation are the most precious of all. Big Walter Price is just such a legend in blues circles in the City of Houston.

Big Walter, as he is called, from his youth found music to be a consolation for the troubles of life and strove to bring gospel and blues to others as a gift of the spirit.

He started out singing spirituals in church playing in C natural, the first key he taught himself to perform in. There was no one willing to teach the young Walter Price how to play the piano. He had to overcome adversity and resistance from others to hone his skill to become the blues master that many of Houston's connoisseurs of the art appreciate.

His piano style is all his own, one that many musicians find difficult to follow.

Walter Price began playing professionally in 1955, recording with Bob Tanner's TNT label out of San Antonio. This label was marketed to Hispanics and most of Mr. Tanner's artists recorded in Spanish. Bob Tanner signed Mr. Price in an effort to break into the ethnic record market, aimed at African Americans. Walter's first recording with TNT was a novelty tune called "Calling Margie." Which initially did very well in record sells until it suddenly stopped being played over the air. On the record Walter spoke to a white operator while trying to reach a girl named Margie. He used the word honey when referring to the operator which white southerners took offense to and the record was pulled from the air.

After World War II, the ethnic market was having huge successes. Walter Price recorded a string of successes with the TNT label before he was lured to Houston, Texas. He recorded for Don Robey at Duke/Peacock Records and it was there that his career developed with the million selling hit, "Shirley Jean."

Other songs Walter recorded at Duke/Peacock were "Gambling Woman," "Hello Maria," "You're the One I Need," "Just Looking For a Home," and "Pack, Fair and Square."

Mr. Price went to Eddie Schueller at Gold Band Records on Lake Charles after Don Robey sold Duke/Peacock records. At Gold Band Records he recorded "San Antone," "Ramona" and "Here Comes the Bride."

Walter Price always loved gospel music, but his career was in blues.

Walter Price has made Houston proud that he is one of our own. On behalf of the 18th Congressional District I would like to thank him for his contributions to blues.

CRAZY CONSPIRACY THEORIES HAVE THEIR VIOLENT COSTS

HON. DOUG BEREUTER

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1998

Mr. BEREUTER. Mr. Speaker, as demonstrated by the recent tragedy that we witnessed in this building, crazy conspiracy theories can have violent and horrific costs.

Accordingly, this Member commends to his colleagues an excellent editorial which appeared in the Omaha World-Herald, on August 5, 1998.

OTHERS FED GUNMAN'S FANTASIES

A sketchy but disturbing portrait is emerging of Russell E. Weston Jr., the ac-

cused gunman in the July 24 U.S. Capitol shootings.

He is being described as a mental patient who fell through the cracks, resisted treatment and, somewhere along the way, had his head filled with paranoid claptrap.

FBI agents who searched his remote cabin in Montana found guns, ammunition and books about espionage. Family members said Weston maintained an abiding fear of the federal government. He believed that federal agents were spying on him through a neighbor's satellite dish.

Authorities were also told that Weston thought the federal government had planted land mines on his property. Documents among his possessions contained references to the Freemans, a group whose members have been involved in confrontations over their insistence that they are not bound by U.S. laws.

More than a few people on the fringes of society say they consider the U.S. government evil. Among them are some militia members and radical survivalists whose far-fetched notions can sometimes be heard on late-night talk shows or read on the Internet.

At times their ravings seem almost comical. One group, for example, sees sinister implications in the yellow fringe with which some American flags are trimmed. The yellow fringe, if we have it right, is proof that the United States is secretly under martial law.

But there's nothing comical when such ideas are pumped into the head of someone whose grasp of reality is less than adequate. Then the result is all too often ugly and violent. Russell Weston spent part of a day in Illinois killing cats. Then he traveled to Washington, where he killed two Capitol police officers in a senseless attack.

Certainly the Tim McVeighs of the world—and Russell Weston, if he is found guilty—must be punished for their crimes. But punishing them doesn't excuse the people who concoct and repeat the crazy conspiracy theories that cause the bomb-builders and the shooters to become so agitated. Russell Weston may be a dangerous criminal, or he may be hopelessly ill. Either way, whoever convinced him that the government is the epitome of evil deserves some of the criticism for what happened at the Capitol.

IN HONOR OF WEBB JOINER

HON. KAY GRANGER

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1998

Ms. GRANGER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of my constituents in the 12th Congressional District, the people of Texas, and the men and women of the American aviation industry, it is my pleasure to express sincere good wishes to Mr. Webb F. Joiner, Chairman and CEO of Bell Helicopter Textron, on the occasion of his retirement. During Webb Joiner's 38-year career at Bell Helicopter Textron, the company has built a worldwide reputation for his commitment to the highest standards in customer service and manufacturing quality.

I am proud to say that the Bell products that America's armed forces depend on to carry out airlift missions around the world are built in my district by the men and women of Texas. The OH-58D Kiowa Warrior is the Army's premier scout-attack helicopter, the modernized UH-1N utility helicopter, and the new V-22 Osprey tiltrotor to take the Corps

into the 21st Century equipped with the most modern and capable aircraft in the world. Bell's commercial helicopters can be found all over the world, servicing offshore oil platforms, performing air medical rescues and carrying out humanitarian missions, and are known everywhere for their safety and reliability.

Thanks to the standards of excellence in the U.S. aviation industry set by people like Webb Joiner, this country continues to be the world's leader in aircraft. Under Webb Joiner's leadership, those standards have remained especially high at Bell Helicopter and have kept this Texas-based company in first place in the international market.

The men and women who work at Bell Helicopter and those people around the world who operate Bell's military and civilian aircraft join me in wishing Webb F. Joiner an active and enjoyable retirement. Mr. Speaker, I thank you for giving me this opportunity to publicly recognize Webb Joiner. I want to congratulate him for his contributions to the American aviation industry and to American national security.

IN MEMORY OF MURPH WILSON

HON. RALPH M. HALL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, August 7, 1998

Mr. HALL of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay my respects to a dear friend and wonderful American from Tyler, Texas—Mr. Murph Wilson, who passed from us on June 21, 1998.

Murph was born April 16, 1912, on land now called the Wilson Ranch near Overton, Texas, which his family owned for 150 years. Murph went on to earn his bachelor's and law degree from the University of Texas in 1938. In that same year, Murph began a lifelong legal practice and a service to community. He was the founding member of the Wilson Law Firm now known as Wilson, Sheehy, Knowles, Robertson and Cornelius. In the legal arena, Murph was known for his expertise in many areas, particularly in mineral law. During his more than 50 years of active law practice, he was a member of the Texas State Bar and federal courts including the United States Supreme Court. He served the profession as a former president of the Smith County Bar Association and served for many years as a member of the Admissions Committee for the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas. Murph was a Sustaining Life Fellow of the Texas Bar Foundation and he was honored in 1997 to receive the Justinian Award from the Smith County Lawyer's Auxiliary in recognition of his education and outstanding contributions in volunteer services to Tyler and Smith County.

A long and faithful member of Marvin Methodist Church, Murph served on numerous committees and as a former member of the administrative board. Being a man of strong faith, he will be remembered for the many lives he touched as teacher of the Chapel Sunday School Class for 22 years.

Murph Wilson was the mayor of the city of Tyler in 1967 and served on the City Commission. Further, in service to his community, in 1950 he was appointed to the board of the Tyler schools by the Tyler City Commission and was instrumental in the creation of the

legal entity which is now Tyler Independent School District, serving 5 years on its board. He was president of the board when Lee High School was built.

Other services included trustee of the Stewart Blood Bank Foundation and a member of its board of directors for 9 years, a life director of the East Texas Hospital Foundation being its president in 1970, a charter member of the President of the East Texas Council on World Affairs. He also was a charter member of Sharon Temple in Tyler.

Accepting an appointment by Governor Buford Jester to the Sabine River Authority board of directors in 1949, Murph served for 7 years, during which time several well-known East Texas takes were designed and built. Later, he was instrumental in the arrangements for the construction of the present Lake Palestine by the Upper Neches River Authority.

As indicated by his record of service, Murph had an impressive political background. Over his career he served in varying capacities as key advisor, speech writer, and campaign manager for Lyndon Johnson, John Connally, Buford Hest and Ray Roberts.

In 1959, he was one of the organizers of Southside State Bank, serving 2 years as its initial president, 22 years as chairman of the board and then designated a lifetime appointment as chairman of the board, emeritus.

In 1938, Murph Wilson married the former Emily Hughes, who survives him along with one son and daughter-in-law, Maxie and Flora Wilson, and one grandson, Robert Hughes Wilson. He is also survived by one brother and sister-in-law, Walker and Winifred Wilson of Overton.

During his lifetime, Murph Wilson's influence was felt throughout the community and across East Texas. Murph will be terribly missed. Mr. Speaker, as we adjourn today, let us do so in honor of and respect for this great American—the late Murph Wilson.

DIGITAL MILLENNIUM COPYRIGHT ACT

SPEECH OF

HON. W.J. (BILLY) TAUZIN

OF LOUISIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 4, 1998

Mr. TAUZIN. Madam Speaker, today, we bring to the floor H.R. 2281, the WIPO Copyright Treaties Implementation Act. The Commerce Committee adopted amendments which addressed some of the very tough issues that had yet to be resolved despite passage of the bill by the Senate. The substance of these amendments were ultimately incorporated into the bill which we consider today.

Today, we take one more step toward final passage of legislation which will implement the WIPO treaties. It is indeed an historic moment. The United States is on the verge of setting the standard for the rest of the world to meet. Our content industries are the world's finest, as well as one of this Nation's leading exporters. They must be protected from those pirates who in the blink of an eye—can steal these works and make hundreds if not thousands of copies to be sold around the world—leaving our own industries uncompensated. This theft cannot continue.

By implementing the WIPO treaties this year, we can help to ensure that authors and their works will be protected from pirates who pillage their way through cyberspace. As we rush to send a signal to the rest of the world, however, it is important that we not undermine our commitment to becoming an information-rich society—right here in the United States . . . inside our own borders.

The discussion generated by the Commerce Committee has been invaluable to finding the balance between copyright protection and the exchange of ideas in the free market—two of the fundamental pillars upon which this nation was built. In our haste to produce legislation, we must not overlook the need to strike the correct balance between these two competing ideals. That is indeed the purpose of the legislative process—to debate, haggle, review and ultimately to hammer out what will be strong and lasting policy for the rest of the world to follow.

A free market place for ideas is critical to America. It means that any man, woman or child—free of charge!!—can wander into any public library and use the materials in those libraries for free. He or she—again, free of charge!!—can absorb the ideas and visions of mankind's greatest writers and thinkers.

This bill contains an amendment that will protect fair use rights by means of a review by the Secretary of Commerce which will be conducted every three years. I thank Mr. OXLEY for offering this original amendment at Subcommittee and I thank Chairman BILEY, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. KLUG and Mr. BOUCHER and their staffs for their efforts in reaching this important agreement. I would also like to thank Mr. WAXMAN and Mr. LAZIO for their participation in reaching this agreement.

Similarly, by adopting my amendment on encryption research, Commerce Committee again made an invaluable contribution to this important legislation. The amendment provided for an exception to the circumvention provisions contained in the bill for legal encryption research and reverse engineering. In particular, these exceptions would ensure that companies and individuals engaged in what is presently lawful encryption research and security testing and those who legally provide these services could continue to engage in these important and necessary activities which will strengthen our ability to keep our nation's computer systems, digital networks and systems applications private, protected and secure.

Finally, I want to commend my colleagues, DAN SCHAEFER and RICK WHITE for their efforts in reaching agreement on a provision which has been included in this bill to address the concerns of webcasters. Webcasting is a new use of the digital works this bill deals with. Under current law, it is difficult for webcasters and record companies to know their rights and responsibilities and to negotiate for licenses. This provision makes clear the rights of each party and sets up a statutory licensing program to make it as easy as possible to comply with. It is a worthy change to the bill and again, my thanks to Mr. WHITE and Mr. SCHAEFER.

I can't emphasize enough to my colleagues the importance of not only this legislation, but also the timing of this legislation. An international copyright treaty convention is a rare and infrequent event. We thus stand on the brink of implementing this most recent treaty—